

The Lancaster News.

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DESTROYS ZEPPELIN AND CREW OF 28 MEN

Lieut. R. A. J. Warneford, Canadian, Performs Feat.

DROPS MANY BOMBS ON IT.

Speedier Aeroplane is Able to Rise Above More Clumsy Foe. Warneford Unhurt.

London, June 7.—For the first time on record a Zeppelin in the air has been destroyed by an aviator in an aeroplane. Reginald A. J. Warneford, a young Canadian sub-lieutenant in the royal navy, who mastered aeroplaning only this spring, has performed the feat and tonight is somewhere within the British lines, while the Zeppelin sprawls a wreck on the roof and grounds of an orphanage near Ghent.

Falling there a blazing mass after being struck by the young aviator's bombs, its crew of 28 men were killed, as also were several occupants of the orphanage buildings.

Some believe this Zeppelin was the craft that raided the east coast of England last night, for since it was in the air over Belgium, between Ghent and Brussels at 3 o'clock in the morning, it possibly was returning from an expedition, not starting. Dawn breaks early these days and the huge Zeppelin could be sighted far off, and it is presumed that the craft was headed for her home hanger when Warneford came winging swiftly under the gray skies.

The Zeppelin, which was flying comparatively low, began to mount immediately, but the British wasp was speedier and climbed into the air in long spirals, reaching a position, at length, over the German's vast bulk. From this vantage point Warneford pierced the Zeppelin's shell repeatedly with his incendiary bombs.

STORY WITHOUT PARALLEL.

Without parallel in this war or any other, is the story which the young aviator will have to relate, for details after the fight have not yet been told. First came the long pursuit, for according to the admiralty report the aeroplane was 6,000 feet up. To reach this altitude would require nearly 20 minutes and the Zeppelin meantime, could drive forward approximately 15 miles.

Then followed the maneuvering for position, and finally the dropping of the bombs, from which the dirigible tried vainly to escape. Minor explosions occurred, and, at last, one of terrific force, and the Zeppelin burst into flames.

At the moment Warneford must have been at close range over the dirigible, for almost simultaneously with the outburst his machine turned completely over, and for a moment he hung head down, his monoplane pitching and tossing in the swift currents of air which rushed up to fill the vacuum created.

Then by a desperate effort Warneford righted his machine far above the earth and planned to a landing behind the German lines. He alighted unhurt, set his propeller going again and flew off to the west.

DIFFICULT FEAT.

Whether the Zeppelin's machine guns and rifles were turned on the aviator is not disclosed, but to attain such an advantageous position the British lieutenant must have handled his machine skillfully, for this is an extremely difficult feat.

Although the target the Zeppelin presents is extensive, it can be lifted by its own buoyancy to a great height while the pursuing aeroplane has to rise in spirals by the power of its engine alone.

As the flight in mid-air occurred over the part of Belgium held by the Germans, hopes are raised in London that the Germans will be forced to move their Zeppelin bases eastward, thus making raids on England more hazardous.

Some reports say that the non-combatant victims were two nuns and two orphans, and that others were injured, but a Reuter dispatch tonight says two nurses and two children were killed and many others injured. All versions agree that the Zeppelin crew perished and this seems certain as the great craft was struck while more than a mile in the air and must have been a roaring

FOR HALL OF FAME.

Seventeen Names to be Added This Year.

New York, June 6.—Seventeen names of famous Americans out of more than 200 nominated by the general public, have been selected as candidates for the five tablets inscribed every five years in the Hall of Fame of New York University. They were chosen by the 100 electors appointed quinquennially to render final decision in the matter and who will choose the ultimate five in September. They are as follows:

Francis Parkman, author; Mark Hopkins, educator; Alice Freeman Palmer, teacher; Horace Bushnell, preacher and theologian; Joseph Henry, Benjamin Thompson and Louis Agassiz, scientists; George Rogers Clark, Nathaniel Greene and Thomas J. Jackson, soldiers; Rufus Choate and Thomas McIntyre Cooley, jurists; Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, statesmen; Charlotte Saunders Cushman, actress.

AMERICAN CITIZENS' PASSPORTS REVOKED

Declared in Newspaper Articles That They Were Ashamed of Their Citizenship.

Berlin, June 6.—The passports of two American citizens living at Dresden—Leon Raines and Karl Recknagel—have been ordered revoked by the American embassy, on instructions from the state department at Washington.

The men, it is said, adversely criticized the American government in the present crisis and declared in a newspaper article that they were ashamed of their citizenship.

Because of Attacks.

Washington, June 6.—It was explained tonight at the state department that the passports of Leon Raines and Karl Recknagel had been revoked because of their published attacks on the American government. They were reported to have issued an open letter to President Wilson in the press of Germany and to have been the author of circular and pamphlets criticising the United States.

As the giving of passports is a courtesy on the part of the state department, the privileges were ordered revoked through Ambassador Gerard on the ground that the men violated their allegiance.

Revocation of the passports makes it practically impossible for either Raines or Recknagel to return to the United States before conclusion of the war. In the meantime, they will be without protection usually given by this government to its subjects in foreign territory. State department officials said if the men returned to the United States, there was no law under which they could be refused admission or their citizenship be denied.

Serbian Forces Take Two Albanian Towns.

Rome, via Paris, June 7.—Serbian forces are continuing their advance in Albania from two directions and now are only two days march from Scutaria, according to a dispatch from that city received by the Giornale d'Italia. They have occupied the towns of Starova and Galobario, near Elbasan, in central Albania, while the regions of Hasl and Ljuma also are in their hands. The advancing forces have met with little opposition. Albanian and Musselman troops are said to have abandoned Scutaria several days ago.

torch before it struck the earth.

In the raid on the east coast of England last night, the Zeppelin dropped incendiary and explosive bombs, killing five persons, injuring 40 and causing two fires, according to an official announcement by the admiralty today.

The admiralty also announced an attack upon the airship shed at Evers, issuing this statement:

"This morning at 2:30 a. m. an attack was made on the airship shed at Evers, north of Brussels by Flight Lieutenants J. P. Wilson, R. N., and J. S. Mills, R. N. Bombs were dropped and the shed was observed to be in flames.

"It is not known whether a Zeppelin was inside, but the flames reached a great height, coming out from both sides of the shed. Both pilots returned safely."

TWO BIG BATTLES IN PROGRESS IN GALICIA

Russians Make Considerable Advance on the Lower San.

IN THE ARRAS REGION.

French Claim to Have Gained More Ground and to Have Repulsed Violent German Attacks.

London, June 6.—The allies in their offensive on the Gallipoli peninsula on June 4 captured and held two lines of Turkish trenches along a front of nearly three miles. In Mesopotamia the British forces have received from the Turks the surrender of Amara and taken more than 2,000 prisoners, 13 guns, a gunboat, barges and steamers. The pursuit of the Turks who were dispersed into the marshes continues.

As in all trench warfare, the allies found their general advance on the Gallipoli peninsula hindered on account of the inability of their forces to penetrate wire entanglements, which artillery fire has not sufficiently destroyed. This left other sections open to an enflading fire, and therefore part of the ground gained had to be given up. Some also was lost when the Turks counter-attacked.

A gain of 500 yards on a front of three miles in this sort of fighting, however, is considered satisfactory by the British, particularly as it induced the Turks to counter-attack, in which they suffered heavy losses.

Two battles are in progress in Galicia. The Russians have made a considerable advance on the lower trenches of the San and have driven the Austro-Germans back to the Leug river, while to the southwest of Lemberg the Austro-Germans are advancing, although the Russians are contesting every inch of the roads to the Galician capital, which is the objective of the Teutonic allies.

The region north of Arras remains the interesting point on the Western front. Here the French claim to have gained more ground, and, according to their report, have repulsed violent German counter-attacks. The Germans assert they have repulsed French attacks. The first important battle of the Italian campaign is raging for possession of Tolentino where the Italians have met with the first serious opposition in their advance across the Adriatic frontier.

Italian warships have destroyed cables and lighthouses in the Adriatic and again have bombarded Moncalone. There also has been some naval activity in the Baltic, Russian and German squadrons exchanging shots in the vicinity of the Gulf of Riga.

Roumania is going through a crisis similar to that experienced by Italy before the latter country entered the war. Those who favor neutrality and those who favor war held counter-demonstrations at Bucharest today, where political parties are getting into shape to put forward their views. The general opinion in London is that Roumania will join the allies when Italy gives the word and that Bulgaria will follow her lead.

With the King of Greece suffering a relapse and in a serious condition, no immediate change in the attitude of that country is expected.

FINALLY AGREE.

Representatives Agree on the Status of Mongolia.

Peking, June 6.—Representatives of Russia, China and Mongolia, who have been in conference at Kiakhta, Siberia, for nearly a year, have concluded a treaty which will determine the status of Mongolia.

During the Chinese revolution of 1912 Mongolia declared its independence of China, and was recognized immediately by Russia as an autonomous state. Japan thereupon extended her sphere of influence over inner Mongolia.

By the terms of the agreement now reached China will retain a nominal suzerainty over Mongolia. Russia and China agree not to interfere with the administration of Mongolia's internal affairs.

A treaty to this effect will be signed tomorrow by the representatives of the three nations.

TO INVESTIGATE NAVAL SCANDAL

Court of Inquiry for Annapolis Case.

CHEATING ON THE EXAMS.

Alleged That Midshipmen Have Secured Advance Copies of Questions—Seven Under Charges.

Washington, June 6.—After a conference with President Wilson today, Secretary Daniels appointed a court of inquiry to investigate specific charges that seven midshipmen of the Naval Academy had secured advance information on examinations. The court will make a sweeping inquiry, however, into reports that others midshipment and possibly some instructors were involved in the irregularities.

No attempt was made at the navy department tonight to minimize the gravity of the situation. Secretary Daniels authorized the statement that the court of inquiry would make a thorough investigation.

The annual practice cruise of the midshipment, which was to have been begun next week, has been indefinitely postponed in order that students at the academy may testify before the court of inquiry which will be convened at Annapolis next Monday.

During his conference with Secretary Daniels, President Wilson approved recommendations that three cadets at the academy charged with irregularities in connection with recent examinations be dismissed from the service. The secretary refused to make public the names of the midshipment, all of whom were lower classmen. One of them was charged with having offered a bribe to a civilian employee of the academy for advance information on an examination while it was alleged the other two broke into a professor's room to ascertain the standing they had attained in an examination.

The seven midshipmen whose cases will furnish the basis for the investigation have already been recommended for dismissal to the academy board, but Secretary Daniels after a personal investigation at the academy decided that it was best to go thoroughly into all cases involving others. One midshipman recommended for dismissal is alleged to have had advance copies of all examinations to be given in French and Spanish and it is claimed that the other six received the information with the full knowledge that it comprised the examination in question. It is further claimed that fragmentary information concerning the examinations came into the possession of many other midshipmen as "dope." After the discovery that the subject matter of the examination had leaked out new examinations were prepared and held.

The cadet who is said to have received the advance information and passed it on to others is understood to have claimed that it came to him anonymously through the mail.

The investigation brought to light, however, a report that it was sent to him by an instructor and this is one of the phases of the situation arousing the greatest concern because of intimations that instructors have previously given "tips" to cadets on examinations.

The President and Secretary Daniels are understood to be exercised over the situation, because, after the cadets received the information, they kept the matter quiet. This fact is understood to have led the secretary to doubt the claim of some of the midshipmen that they did not know the information they had received was in fact the examinations they were to take.

The seven midshipmen under specific charges are: Ralph McK. Nelson, Jr., of New York; Chaplin Evans of Virginia, Stuart Hamilton of Connecticut, Leonard P. Wessels of North Carolina, Donald E. Duncan of Michigan, Thomas W. Harrison, Jr., of Virginia, James E. Moss of Maryland.

Nelson is the only first class man among the seven directly involved. He stood third in his class and had achieved a reputation as a mathematician. His diploma was withheld at the graduation exercises yesterday.

COWBOYS SAVE TWO YOUTHS.

Cross Into Sonora and Secure Release of Laus at Point of Guns.

Nogales, Ariz., June 5.—A posse of ten American cowboys and miners rode eight miles across the border into Santa Cruz, Sonora, this afternoon, leveled their guns at the colonel commanding the garrison, while 150 soldiers looked on, and obtained the release of two American boys kidnapped early today by three of the soldiers on the Arizona side of the border.

The colonel gave up his two 17-year-old prisoners, George Vaughn, son of a storekeeper at Duquesne, and Henry Chang, son of a Chinese-American citizen of Washington Camp, Ariz., without demur and the posse rode triumphantly back to the United States.

Santa Cruz is garrisoned by forces of Jose Maytorena, the Villa governor of Sonora. Washington Camp, where the Mexicans captured the boys, and Duquesne are border settlements 25 miles east of here.

TO ESTABLISH 710 NEW RURAL ROUTES

Will be Put in Operation June 15 and Serve 82,390 Additional Families.

Washington, June 6.—Establishment of 710 new rural mail delivery routes to serve 82,390 families and the extension of the existing service to reach 5,469 additional families was announced tonight by Postmaster General Burleson. Nearly all of the new routes will go into operation June 15, and postmasters have been authorized to employ necessary temporary carriers pending the selection of permanent men through civil service examinations.

Enlargement and extension of the rural service was made possible, a postoffice department statement explains, by a readjustment in April and May, resulting in a reduction of operating expenses amounting to \$511,262. Many routes have been consolidated with others, but it is said that few carriers will be dropped. Transfers are being arranged under which experienced men are being retained.

Orders are now awaiting the postmaster general's signature providing for new rural automobile service in many localities. People on these routes, when living within a radius of twenty-five miles, will enjoy local rates. The first of these routes will go into operation on August 1.

FOR DIXIE HIGHWAY.

South Carolina Towns Should Take Active Interest.

Spartanburg Special to The State, June 6.—A. B. Calvert, chairman of the good roads committee of the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce, said today that he believed Spartanburg, Laurens, Newberry, Columbia, and other town in South Carolina on the road between Columbia and Savannah, should take up at once the matter of co-operating with the Chamber of Commerce at Asheville in the effort to have the eastern end of the Dixie highway go south through these points. Savannah is interested, Columbia is interested and Spartanburg and Asheville are interested, therefore he suggested co-operation between those and other points.

He called attention to the fact that from Asheville to Spartanburg the road is now open and in good condition.

French Boat is Sunk by Mine.

Paris, June 7.—The ministry of marine today gave out the following: "The French mine layer Casa Blanca has struck a mine at the entrance of a bay in the Aegean Sea. The captain and another officer and 64 sailors were picked up by a British torpedo boat destroyer. It is possible that other survivors were able to reach the coast, where they may have been taken prisoners by the Turks." The French mine layer Casa Blanca was of 495 tons and 252 feet long. She had a complement of 128 men.

Two Slight Earthquakes.

San Francisco, June 6.—Two slight earthquake shocks were felt generally throughout the city today. No damage was reported. Observers at Lassen Peak reported the volcano somnolent and that no earthquake had been felt in that region.

QUIETLY WORKING TO UNITE MEXICANS

Informal Efforts Being Made by Villa-Zapata Representatives.

RED CROSS AIDING PEOPLE.

Army Transport to Leave Galveston With Shipment of Corn and Beans.

Washington, June 6.—Informal efforts—as yet without official sanction—are being made by Mexicans identified with the Villa-Zapata movement in Mexico to bring about a reconciliation with the Carranza faction, with the view of establishing a government that could claim recognition by the United States.

Eliseo Arredondo, Washington representative of General Carranza, today received a message from a Carranza consul on the border, saying he had been approached by a Villa official, speaking presumably with authority, to learn what could be done to initiate peace negotiations. The message was forwarded without comment by Arredondo to General Carranza of Vera Cruz.

"I have nothing official, and can, therefore, make no statement," said Arredondo tonight.

Enrique C. Llorente, agent here of the Villa-Zapata coalition, said he had no official advice that any peace parleys had begun, and believed any preliminaries in this connection would be arranged through his agency. He said he had received tonight a telegram from Miguel Diez Lombardo, secretary of state of the Villa-Zapata government, in which the latter announced his departure from Chihuahua for Leon to confer with General Villa on the general situation.

PLANS TO RELIEVE SUFFERING.

American Red Cross officials are rapidly putting into effect their plans for relieving starving Mexican non-combatants. An army transport will leave Galveston, Texas, for Vera Cruz tomorrow with a large consignment of corn and beans for Mexico City, arrangements having been made for safe passage of the supplies through the Carranza lines.

On its return trip the transport will bring back any Americans or other refugees who may have reached Vera Cruz from the interior and who desire to leave the country.

Brig. Gen. Levol, general manager of the Red Cross, left today for the Texas border to direct the handling of relief supplies.

There was a disposition at both the Carranza and Villa agencies here to treat the subject of peace parleys with much caution, because neither of the representatives have professed to know how his respective chief would view the subject.

Informally, however, some Carranza officials expressed their own opinion that the efforts of the Villa elements to make peace was a confession of military failure and the coming disintegration of their movement. Peace negotiations were viewed by the Carranza men, therefore, as an obstacle to an early military triumph by General Carranza, with consequent recognition. On the other hand, in the Villa quarters it was reiterated that General Villa had from the first expressed a willingness to eliminate himself and restore peace, and that recent victories by General Angeles and others indicated that the Villa forces now had the upper hand.

Officials of the Washington government declined to comment on the situation.

PORTER CHARLTON'S CASE.

Italian Specialist Says He Was Mentally Responsible.

Como, Italy, via Paris, June 5.—Porter Charlton, the American accused of having murdered his wife at their villa here in June, 1910, was declared today to have been mentally responsible at the time of his wife's death. An opinion to this effect was presented in court by Prof. Magliotta, appointed to examine Charlton's mental condition.

Charlton's trial is to be opened early next month. He has just completed an autobiography which he intends to present in court, together with a long document which he has composed in his defence.